

WILSON ACTS QUICKLY TO HOLD BACK HUERTA

Mexican President Warned to Deal Fairly with the Imprisoned Deputies.

MAY MEAN INTERFERENCE

American Message the First in Which Anything Has Been Said Relative to Treatment of Mexicans.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Oct. 13.—Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American Chargé d'Affaires in Mexico City, has informed the Huerta government that the government of the United States would view with grave displeasure any harm that might come to the Deputies of the Mexican Congress who have been imprisoned. He has been told in reply by the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs that the Deputies are not in danger, and will not be. The message, which was transmitted by Mr. O'Shaughnessy in behalf of the State Department, is considered tantamount to a warning to Huerta not to repeat such doings as the murder of President Madero and Vice-President Suarez. In case Huerta fails to heed this warning it will be necessary for this government to take drastic action.

It is understood here that there are only eighty-four Deputies in the penitentiary in Mexico City. How long Huerta will keep them there no one in Washington seems to know. It is considered possible that they will stay in jail until after the election, on October 28.

Further advice to the State Department from Mexico City complicate the situation to a degree. President Wilson said to visitors to-day that he did not see how a constitutional election could be held. The election has been set for a week from next Sunday. If it is held the President succeeding Huerta will undoubtedly seek the immediate recognition of the United States. In his present frame of mind President Wilson will not be likely even to consider recognizing an executive chosen under such circumstances. If he does not the situation will be back where it was months ago, and with the only hope of a settlement lying in a complete victory of the revolutionists and the establishment of an entirely new regime through force of arms.

The only alternative of this would seem to be conditions growing so bad as to necessitate American intervention.

Question of Army's Loyalty.

Officials here consider that perhaps the most important feature of the situation at the moment is the loyalty of Huerta's army. If his soldiers remain loyal he has a chance of retaining control of certain sections. It is believed, however, that recent events in Mexico City will be seized upon by his political opponents, and that there will be defections which will weaken his position. This might enable the revolutionists to win through force of arms. It is doubtful if the rebels can win unless Huerta is weakened in some material way. At the same time, the Federal forces are not likely to make much headway, if for no other reason than lack of funds. Whether Huerta has provided his army with money so far is a matter of wonder in Washington.

Another important feature of the situation is the extent to which President Wilson intends to go in his insistence that Huerta shall refrain from barbarous tactics. His warning that no harm should come to the Deputies is by far the longest step toward actual interference in Mexico's affairs that the President has taken. Plenty of warnings have been sent to the American Embassy that American citizens must be protected, but this is the first time anything has been said about treatment to be accorded to Mexicans.

The President is in far better position, with Americans pretty well cleared out of Mexico, to take a firm stand than he was before the general election. State Department officials estimate that there are now about 3,000 Americans in Mexico. In dealing with the Huerta government the administration has always been compelled to keep in mind the presence of large numbers of Americans in isolated places where an outbreak of anti-Americanism might easily cost American lives. Now the situation is different and the President unquestionably has a freer hand.

Senator Bacon, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, called at the White House to-day and discussed the Mexican situation with the President. He said that he did not see how there could be a constitutional election in Mexico, but added that he spoke his own opinion, and was not talking for the President. The President, however, expressed somewhat similar views.

Thinks Election a Farce.

"I do not see how there can be a constitutional election in Mexico," Senator Bacon said, "in view of the action of General Huerta in arresting members of Congress and dissolving that body. I do not see how it would be possible to hold a free and untrammelled expression of the public will and desire when no man would dare make issue with General Huerta. The election will simply be a farce that will not command respect."

Huerta has lost, in the opinion of officials here, an opportunity to get out of the imbroglio with much grace, unless he was forced to dissolve Congress as a matter of self-protection and preservation of his government. It has been apparent here that this administration was quite ready to recognize the government set up following the elections of October 26, which would assure the success of that government, in all probability, and then Huerta could have retired with honor in the eyes of his countrymen. But as things now are, recognition of any government coming out of the proposed elections is questionable.

In a message to Congress several weeks ago Huerta spoke of the undesired presence of American warships in Mexican waters, and said that the permission granted them to be there expired on October 25, and hinted that this permission would not be extended. It is evidently the intention of the United States not to pay the slightest heed to this hint, and on October 25 four battleships of the Atlantic fleet will be sent to Vera Cruz to take the place of the four which have been there for several months. This, it is stated, is merely routine, and is not a part of any plan to increase the American naval forces in Mexican waters. If



WILLIAM S. LUCKEY, 26 WINNER. ANTHONY J. JANNUS, 3rd. CHARLES F. NILES, 2nd.

LUCKEY, IN WILD GALE, WINS AERIAL DERBY

Makes 60-Mile Circuit of Manhattan Island in Less than 53 Minutes.

BIPLANE IS VICTORIOUS

river Cover Course, Despite Northwesters Blowing 43 Miles—Thousands Watch from Street or Roof.

William S. Luckey, of Manhattan, won the aeroplane Marathon yesterday in the most dramatic midair spectacle witnessed by New York. This aviator, who had never been in a race, bored his way around the island through a forty-three mile northwester in about fifty-three minutes.

Driving his 100-horsepower biplane with the skill of a French veteran, he overtook and passed monoplanes as if they were standing still. A choppy gale that kept flyers on earth two years ago was mastered with a finesse that commanded the admiration of thousands. Scarcely less was the ability of the flyers whom Luckey defeated.

Ten thousand saw the start and finish at Oakwood Beach, Staten Island. Tens of thousands on roofs and in the city's streets watched the battle with the wind. Water craft on the bay and all the rivers below the racers saluted the aerial charioteers with shrieking sirens. Prisoners on Blackwell's Island and demented ones on Ward's Island sent up a shout to the specks in the moving panorama across a leaden sky.

The pilot aeroplane that rose from Oakwood at 3:20 o'clock to "feel" the air, rocked and dipped continuously. Spectators held their hats and shook their heads. It seemed that no craft could live in the gale. But when J. R. Hall, in the walloping monoplane, tossed overboard an American flag, and it unfurled and settled to earth like an omen of victory, the Blue Bird monoplane was wheeled to the starting line, and C. Murvin Wood, of New York-to-Washington fame, vaulted into the cockpit. The motor purred, and on the hour he went into the air and straight as an arrow climbed to 2,000 feet.

In a minute and a half after Wood started, Gippatrick got away in a Moisant monoplane, and the crowd watched breathlessly as his machine was wafted out of the straight course taken by Wood. He was quartering over South Brooklyn like a gull when an angry roar brought all eyes to earth.

Starts Like a Meteor.

It was Luckey making ready. His 100-horsepower Curtiss motor was roaring defiance, and in fifty seconds the big black demon leaped away in the wake of Wood. His flight was meteoric, but it was even more rapid than the spectators realized. Wood, nearing the bridges, looked back. He saw the high-powered biplane closing on him with a swiftness that made him gasp, after landing: "I saw him coming like the devil, and knew I was beaten."

Luckey, chilled to the marrow, after the race said: "I caught both monoplanes and passed them before they reached the Brooklyn Bridge."

And the wonderful part of his performance was that he has only one finger on his left hand and piloted his plane with one hand while he sat exposed to the icy blast, with no protecting cockpit, like that behind which Wood and Gippatrick were shielded.

It was a field day for the "mud horse" of aviation. Charles F. Niles, fourth to get away, overhauled Wood and Gippatrick, in their monoplanes, above Washington Bridge, on the Harlem, but Niles' 80-horsepower machine could not catch Luckey's big plane.

Washington Bridge was the obstacle of the race. It banked the riotous northwester and sent an aerial keyser up two thousand feet. Even Luckey's powerful engine could hardly cross this barrier. All climbed 3,500 feet before they could get through the vertical wall of air.

One of the monoplanes, carried out of its course, appeared struggling above the Mercer street police station, and for a time Lieutenant Pines was uneasily preparing for a disastrous fall into the city. But the aviator mastered the wind and worked his way back toward the river.

Hudson Was the Homestretch.

The Hudson was the homestretch. Over the broad river, swept by an aerial current that travelled forty-three miles an hour, Luckey came toward the bay at a speed of more than a hundred miles an hour. Eyes that had been watching the "ambulance airport," in which William Thaw and Stephen McGordon were patrolling the waters of the bay to offer first aid, turned to the growing speck in the north. The shout arose, that it was a biplane.

Telephone calls from observers on the East River, the Harlem and upper Hudson had reported that biplanes were leading the procession, but the report was incredible. But field glasses made beginning Luckey. He was seen to dip, beginning a long volplane of more than two miles. In a minute the roar of his engine was heard, and sweeping across the line faster than any express train Luckey had won the aerial Derby and a prize of \$1,000 offered by "The Times." Stiffened to the bone, he was half dazed, half carried to shelter, where Mrs. Luckey met him.

"How high did you go?" she asked. "Oh, about 3,500," chattered the winner. Everybody congratulated the Manhattanite over his first race. Niles came home two minutes later, and won the second prize of \$750. Wood was third, and Anthony Janus, of St. Louis, other starters, C. Guy Gippatrick, fourth, and W. Anthony Janus, of St. Louis, other starters, received generous ovations for sticking to the task when it was hopeless.

The elapsed time of each flyer, covering a course that varied from fifty to sixty miles, was: Luckey, 52 minutes 54 seconds; Niles, 54 minutes 55 seconds; Wood, 58 minutes 19 seconds; Gippatrick, 69 minutes 53-5 seconds; Janus, 73 minutes 57 seconds.

Experts, taking the weather into consideration, especially the puffy nature of the wind, acclaim the feat by far the greatest performance in American aviation. It was a worthy commemoration of the pioneer flights of the Wrights, and the Derby is likely to become the blue ribbon event in American aeroplane racing.

FIGHT TO CLEAR CAMPUS

Underclassmen Tussle to Save Lawn During Aeroplane Flights.

The freshmen and sophomores got into a lively mix-up yesterday on the campus of New York University, at University Heights, during the aeroplane flights up the Harlem River. During the fight the guardian of the peace who supposedly spends his time in quieting recalcitrant college men had his helmet dented in and his uniform torn. The much ruffled special officer succeeded, however, in arresting the ringleaders and taking them before the dean of the college and the faculty. The affair arose out of the appearance on the campus of about three thousand visitors, who selected the lawn back of the Hall of Fame as a vantage point from which to view the aeroplane flights.

There is a college student rule which prohibits the freshmen from walking on the greensward, and the sophomores were out yesterday afternoon to see that no freshman violated this rule. The freshmen arrived on the campus en masse and refused to move off the green when commanded to do so by the second year men. This brought on many hand-to-hand conflicts, and soon the members of both classes were rolling around on the grass. The spectators made room for the combatants and the aviators were soon forgotten. It was at this point that the special officer attempted to separate the struggling underclassmen.

FEAR BLOW AT POOLS

Hamburg-American Announces Stirs Berlin Bourse.

(By Cable to The Tribune.) Berlin, Oct. 13.—The German markets were taken completely by surprise to-day by an announcement that the Hamburg-American Line intends to increase its capital \$9,500,000. The announcement caused general depression on the Bourse, and was most unfavorably received.

The official explanation speaks of the necessity of a greatly increased fleet of freighters, in view of the opening of the Panama Canal and of the establishment of an Oriental line.

It is believed, however, that the increase is due to a dispute with the North German Lloyd and to break up the North Atlantic pools.

GERMAN AVIATOR KILLED

Two Other Army Airmen Injured by Fall.

Berlin, Oct. 13.—Lieutenant Koenig, a military aviator, fell and was killed to-day at the Neudorf aerodrome, near Berlin. The wings of his machine collapsed at an altitude of 500 feet. Lieutenants Seron and Bohnstedt, while making an aeroplane flight between Berlin and Stuttgart to-day, fell and were badly injured. A sudden gust of wind capsized the machine.

The death of Lieutenant Koenig is the 356th in the history of aviation and the 11th since January 1.

DR. DIESEL'S BODY FOUND

Boatman Loses It After Securing Clothing.

Amsterdam, Oct. 13.—A body, evidently that of Dr. Rudolf Diesel, the German motor inventor, was picked up in the mouth of the Scheidt on Saturday by a boatman, who, after removing the valuables, was forced to throw it overboard again, owing to encountering heavy weather.

The objects found and the clothing were identified to-day by a son of Dr. Diesel as belonging to his father.

Dr. Diesel mysteriously disappeared from the Channel steamer Dresden which left Antwerp for Harwich on September 29. His absence was discovered the following day when the boat reached Harwich. Dr. Diesel's bunk had not been occupied, though his night clothing was carefully laid out in his stateroom. His friends believed that he had fallen overboard. He was on his way to London to attend the annual meeting of the Diesel Motor Company, and was accompanied by Herr Carls, a director in the company.

Dr. Diesel was born in Paris, in 1858. He was educated in Paris, at Augsburg and at the Polytechnic College, Munich, where he displayed an intense interest in thermodynamics. While attending a lecture on his favorite subject he conceived the idea of employing the internal combustion method which became the basis of his oil-burning engine, which is used on submarines in nearly every navy in the world.

After several years in Switzerland, Dr. Diesel went to Paris as a consulting engineer. He began experiments with his engine as early as 1893, but did not succeed in perfecting it until 1898.

Dr. Diesel paid a visit to this country in the spring of 1912, and delivered an address before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers on the use of oil as fuel. About fifty war vessels of large tonnage, as well as a great number of smaller commercial and pleasure craft, are now using the Diesel engine for motive power. Speaking of his engine while here, Dr. Diesel said: "This engine has broken the monopoly of coal and has solved the problem of the use of liquid fuel in its simplest and most economical form."

DEAF TO MENOCAL CALL

Efforts to Convoke Cuban Congress Fail Again.

Havana, Oct. 13.—Efforts to convoke Congress, in response to the Presidential call for an extraordinary session, were again futile to-day. Only twenty-six representatives responded, and they were all adherents of President Menocal. The Liberals refused to attend the session. Alfredo Zayas, the Liberal leader, declaring that his party was unalterably opposed to the proposed new loan.

Apparently now there is no possibility of convoking an extra session, to which attaches great importance by reason of the statements of a foreign loan, the re-organization of the army and other matters are not determined in extraordinary session. Congress will not be able to give attention to them in the regular session, which opens November 3.

Inability to convoke Congress indicates a serious embarrassment to the administration, the most important problem being whether the President can negotiate a loan without Congressional consent.

DOMINICAN REVOLT ENDED

American Minister Largely Instrumental in Restoration of Peace.

Washington, Oct. 13.—Revolutionists at Samana, Dominican Republic, have laid down their arms, ending the latest uprising. Peace has been restored, largely through the efforts of the American Minister.

AUNT BLAMED BOY'S OWN PEOPLE IN KIEFF MURDER

Witness Declares She Made the Charge Before Character of Wounds Was Known.

EVIDENCE INVOLVES UNCLE

Court Holds Sittings at Cave Where Alleged Ritual Murder Is Said to Have Occurred.

Kieff, Russia, Oct. 13.—The entire court engaged in the trial of Mendel Belliss for the murder of the boy Andrew Yushinsky in 1910 was transferred temporarily to-day to the cave in which the boy's body was found. Judges, jury and counsel were driven in carriages to the brick works where Belliss had been employed and in the vicinity of which the body was discovered.

The first witness was Dobjansky, a publican, who testified that he had heard Yushinsky's aunt, Natalia, who has since died from tuberculosis, say: "His own people killed him."

This remark, according to the witness, was made before the arrival of the authorities at the cave and before the character of the wounds on the boy's body had been ascertained.

Dobjansky added that Yushinsky's uncle, Theodor Nejnsky, had visited a café on April 1, ten days after the crime, when he seemed excited, and his overcoat was splashed with clay.

A boy gave evidence that he had brushed and cleaned Nejnsky's coat on that day.

Another witness, Yastchenko, a stove maker, told the court an extraordinary story of how, on March 25, 1910, he saw near the ditch in the vicinity of the cave where the boy's body was found an unknown person, wearing black trousers and an overcoat and a white scarf, with black hair and mustache, walking toward the woods.

The witness said that when he subsequently learned of the murder he told his brother and some friends about the stranger, and some days later Nejnsky, who was then in the hands of the police, came to see him, and said he was being persecuted. When Yastchenko described the stranger to Nejnsky the latter said: "Yes, that's he."

Twice afterward the witness was confronted by Yushinsky's stepfather, Luke Pridhiko, clothed in much the same garments as the stranger had been and made up by a hairdresser at the police station to reproduce as nearly as possible Yastchenko's description of the stranger. The witness, however, was unable to identify Pridhiko, although he said he resembled the man he had seen.

Pridhiko was brought into court to-day wearing a beard, and the witness stated that he could not identify him. Pridhiko's wife, called to the stand, said her husband was heard on March 25, 1910, but had shaved for the previous confrontation.

The greater part of the afternoon was occupied visiting all the scenes having connection with the alleged murder. The procession included the whole court, judges, counsel and jury, as well as the prisoner and witnesses. There were twenty-five carriages and motors, escorted by mounted gendarmes.

At the Tebeherak house, at the brick-works and at the cave informal sittings of the court were held for the purpose of verifying statements made at the various sittings. When the cave was reached twilight was falling and lamps were needed. It was a grim scene, with armed police posted all round.

15 BALLOONS STILL UP

American Entrant at Seaport of British Channel.

Rennes, France, Oct. 13.—Five of the eighteen spherical balloons which started from Paris yesterday in the race for the James Gordon Bennett cup passed over here this evening. Seven passed over Rennes, to the southeast, and three over Fougères, to the northeast.

Granville, France, Oct. 13.—Ralph Upson's balloon, representing the United States in the international race, passed over here at 6 o'clock to-night. Granville is a seaport at the foot of a promontory projecting into the English Channel.

Chartres, France, Oct. 13.—Early this morning the German balloon Hamburg descended close to the ground near Chateaudun. The pilot had begun to ask his whereabouts, when the inhabitants, recognizing the nationality of the occupants, seized a rope hanging from the basket and refused to allow the balloon to depart until the arrival of the police. The aeronauts were then able to prove that they were merely competitors in the balloon race for the James Gordon Bennett cup.

CHINAMAN LEAPS OFF BOAT

Oriental in American Clothes

Drowns in North River.

While the ferryboat Bound Brook, of the New Jersey Central line, was on its way to the Liberty street pier from Jersey City late yesterday, a Chinaman leaped from the upper deck into the North River and was drowned. The body was not recovered.

According to a man who said he saw the Chinaman, he was on the upper deck at the time, and the Chinaman was jumping, and another, both dressed in American clothes, boarded the boat at Jersey City and made several turns about the upper deck, talking earnestly.

During the excitement when he saw the one climb the rail and jump off, he forgot about the other Chinaman until the boat had pulled into her slip at Liberty street. He then hurried down, but was unable to find him.

PROFESSOR COOLIDGE AT BERLIN

Berlin, Oct. 13.—Professor Archibald Cary Coolidge, of Harvard, arrived to-day to take up his duties as exchange professor at the University of Berlin during the next term.

DIES FROM AUTO HURTS.

Martin Moehlis, a salesman, of No. 165 West 126th street, whose skull was fractured when an automobile in which he was riding early Sunday morning skidded into a trolley pole at Jerome avenue and 157th street, The Bronx, died at 9 o'clock last night at Fordham Hospital.

LAND FIND CONFIRMED

Russian Admiralty Officially Informed of Arctic Discovery.

EXPLORERS SEE GREEN SUN

Nordenskjold, Nansen and Baron Toll Passed Close to New Land Without Seeing It.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 13.—Confirmation of the discovery of new land in the Arctic Ocean was received by the Russian Admiralty to-day in an official wireless report from Commander Wilkitzky, of the Russian navy.

The newly found land extends in a narrow strip from about sixty miles north of Cape Cheliuskin, also known as Northeast Cape, the northern termination of the Asiatic Continent, to 51 degrees north.

The Admiralty expedition on board the Transviator, Talmay and Waigatch left Vladivostok in July last and surveyed the coast from Kolyma to Cape Cheliuskin.

Commander Wilkitzky is a son of the famous hydrographer who died last year. He wanted to go west to the River Yenesei to winter, but met with solid ice, and on this account proceeded in a northerly direction, where he discovered land extending for two hundred nautical miles.

The expedition was then compelled by the ice to return toward the east. When passing Bennett Island, in latitude 76° north, longitude 118° 20' east, they found the diaries and documents of the expedition under Baron Toll, which was lost in 1900. They also discovered a new island.

The expeditions under Baron Nordenskjold, Fridtjof Nansen and Baron Toll passed between Cape Cheliuskin and the newly discovered land without noticing its presence.

The discovery of the new land is regarded as having the most important bearing on ice conditions in the Kara Sea.

St. Michael, Alaska, Oct. 13.—Further report of the Russian polar expedition, which has just reached St. Michael, bringing news of the discovery of a large island or a continent north of Siberia, was given out to-day by Lieutenant Commander Wilkitzky. He said he succeeded to the command of the expedition after General Sergieff was stricken with apoplexy in Berlin Sea. General Sergieff returned from Plover Bay on the Russian cruiser Argon.

The ships brought back a remarkable collection of polar marine animal life, marine plants found about the new land, and which are microscopic, and a large geologic collection. Nicholas II Land, as the new tract was named, was discovered August 21, and possession taken August 22, Russian calendar. The Russian colors now are flying in latitude 80, longitude 190 east.

The ships witnessed a splendid occurrence, rare in the Arctic—the phenomenon of a green sun, lasting ninety seconds each time at sunset July 30 and September 14. The spectacle was sketched in colors by Lieutenant Polesen, chief engineer.

The vessels have a barograph record of the Bering Sea storm and photographs showing the extreme inclination of the vessels during the storm, with mountains of sea apparently about to overwhelm them.

Stefansson is now out of reach of wireless communication, and is not expected to return for two or three years.

THREE FISHERS WENT SAILING

Not Seen Since They Started for Sandy Hook Sunday.

Three Jersey City men, who started out Sunday to fish in the motor boat Royal, from Danforth avenue, Newark Bay, are missing. The police were asked yesterday to send out a general alarm for them.

The men, Christopher Gumpfer, of No. 286 Bergen avenue, T. C. Stapleton, of No. 53 Washburn street, and Ray Van Ars, of No. 630 Jersey avenue, said they intended to fish off Sandy Hook. They promised to return that night, and believe that they were drowned.

DOUBTS THE EXISTENCE OF NEW CONTINENT NORTH OF ASIA.

Juneau, Alaska, Oct. 13.—Captain Otto Sverdrup, who was master of the Fram on Nansen's polar expedition in 1893, believes the existence of a new continent north of Asia is impossible.

"Nansen drifted over the area, and found nothing but water," said Captain Sverdrup, who now is at the head of a whaling company operating in the North Pacific. "While it is possible the Russian explorers found a small island or two, any extensive lands would have been known long ago."

STEFANSSON TOO LATE

Now in Quest of Newly Discovered Arctic Continent.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.) Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 13.—The Canadian government is deeply interested in the announcement of the discovery of a "new continent" north of Siberia by the Russian polar expedition.

The Dominion a few months ago appropriated \$5,000 to assist Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Canadian-born explorer, who started several weeks ago on an expedition having for its object the discovery of this hitherto unknown land.

Stefansson is now out of reach of wireless communication, and is not expected to return for two or three years.

The court martial of General Munguia for the evacuation of Torreon began this morning. The evidence taken shows, as already telegraphed to The Tribune, that the place was defended as long as possible. The garrison was demoralized by the defeat and death of General Alvarez. The statement by Minister Madero that Felix Diaz would act wisely in not returning to Mexico just now and thus turning to Mexico just now and thus saving himself from popular sentiment, for the polls reflect Diaz lower than now.

The Mexican people at last realize that the military uprising of last February has been productive of unbridled evil, that there is not a single feature of the situation that is not incompatible with the